

The Southern Argus

AND LOWNDES COUNTY ADVERTISER.

VOL. 3. COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1897.

No. 41.

THE SOUTHERN ARGUS.

AND
Lowndes County Advertiser,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED
BY
J. FORBES & P. B. BARKER;
T. J. FORBES, PROPRIETOR.
Published every TUESDAY at Five
cents in advance, or Six Dollars if not
in advance. No subscription received
less than six months.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding one
square (ten lines or less) will be inserted
One Dollar for the first insertion and
Fifty Cents for each continuance. Indi-
vidual advertisements from a distance
will not be inserted unless the money is
sent with them.
Advertising customers are requested
to mark on their advertisements the
number of times they wish them inserted,
otherwise they will be published till for-
get and charged accordingly.
LETTERS addressed to the Editors
business connected with the Office must
be paid, otherwise they will not be at-
tended to.

Columbus Post-Office.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail.

CLOSING. DUE.

Day, at 8 P. M. Sunday, at 7.

Day, at 8 P. M. Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

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Bulletins of the have alone terminated
The question these clamorous rivals debated
Foreign news favored Rice—but poor Cot-
ton instanter
Lay dead on the hands of the sorrowful
Planter. M. P.

*Seaborn Cotton, an able preacher of
New Hampshire.

Fire and Loss of Life. We state
with much regret, that a fire broke out
early this morning at 1 o'clock, at the
United States Public Store, No. 109
Washington street, which was totally
consumed, with all its merchandise,
valued at over one million of dollars
and at the same time depriving one of
the firemen of life, Thomas Horton
of Engine 13, by the falling of the gal-
lie. Charles, apprentice of John S.
Gilbert, was also badly hurt. By great
exertions of the firemen the fire was
prevented extending any farther. The
liquor in the cellars was preserved by
the building falling and covering them.
The adjoining house 107 was very
slightly injured. It is rumored that 3
or 4 more of the firemen are wounded.
It caught by spontaneous combustion;
gunpowder, loco loco matches, sul-
phur &c.—N. Y. Star.

A dispute between men of honor.—
The pleasant satirical "Pickwick pa-
pers" furnish the following amusing de-
scription of a dispute between two
young gentlemen of honor, which seems
to have been conducted with much spir-
it on both sides:
"The belligerents vented their feel-
ings of mutual contempt for some time
in a variety of frowns and snortings,
until at last the scorbatic youth felt it
necessary to come to a more explicit
understanding on the matter, when the
following clear understanding took place.
"Sawyer," said the scorbatic youth,
in a loud voice.
"Well, Noddy," replied Mr. Bob
Sawyer.
"I should be very sorry, Sawyer,"
said Mr. Noddy, "to create any unpleas-
antness at my friend's table, and much
less at yours, Sawyer—very; but I
must take this opportunity of informing
Mr. Gunter that he is no gentleman."
"And I should be very sorry, Saw-
yer, to create any disturbance in the
street in which you reside," said Mr.
Gunter, "but I am afraid I shall be un-
der the necessity of alarming the neigh-
bors by throwing the person who has
just spoken out of the window."
"What do you mean by that, sir?" in-
quired Mr. Noddy.
"What I say," replied Mr. Gunter.
"I should like to see you do it, sir,"
said Mr. Noddy.
"You shall feel me do it in a half a
minute, sir," replied Mr. Gunter.
"I request that you'll favor me with
your card, sir," said Mr. Noddy.
"I'll do nothing of the kind, sir," re-
plied Mr. Gunter.
"Why not, sir?" inquired Mr. Noddy.
"Because you'll stick it up over your
chimney piece, and delude your visitors
into the false belief that a gentleman has
been to see you, sir," replied Mr. Gun-
ter.
"Sir, a friend of mine shall wait on
you in the morning," said Mr. Noddy.
"Sir, I'm very much obliged to you
for the caution, and I'll leave particu-
lar directions with the servant to lock
up the spoons," replied Mr. Gunter.
At this point the remainder of the
guests interposed and remonstrated
with both parties on the impropriety of
their conduct, on which Mr. Noddy
begged to state that his father was
quite as respectable as Mr. Gunter's
father, and that his father's son was as
good a man as Mr. Noddy, any day in
the week.
As this announcement seemed the
prelude to a recommencement of the
dispute, there was another interference
on the part of the company; and a vast
quantity of talking and clamoring en-
sued, in the course of which Mr. Noddy
gradually allowed his feelings to
overpower him, and professed that he
had ever entertained a devoted per-
sonal attachment towards Mr. Gunter.
To this Mr. Gunter replied that, upon
the whole, he rather preferred Mr.
Noddy to his own brother. On hear-
ing which admission, Mr. Noddy may-
nanimously rose from his seat, and pro-
fessing his hand to Mr. Gunter, Mr.
Gunter grasped it with affecting fervor;
and every body said that the dispute
had been conducted in a manner which
was highly honorable to both parties
concerned.

Deaf Smith of Texas.—From a
young man recently returned to this
city from Texas, who was for some
considerable time in Smith's company,
we learn that this eccentric individual
was recently from Gaskill, in this
State—that he went into that country
when it was a wilderness. He has
been there upwards of twenty years,
and from having been a hunter and a

trapper, he has made himself familiar
with every nook and corner of their
country. He is about fifty years of
age, has married a Mexican woman
and has a numerous family. He nei-
ther aspires to, nor will accept of any
office, although he has had many offers.
He has proved himself to be a man of
extraordinary courage in many encoun-
ters, and great reliance is placed in his
judgment. His name is Erastus
Smith, but he is known more exten-
sively as Deaf Smith, from his being af-
flicted with that infirmity.—N. Y. Mercu-
ry.

FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

Going to Market.—Presenting a five
dollar bill; "Can't change it, sir." What
shall I do? "Get it changed some-
where." Pray where is that? "Don't
know; I'll charge it till you call again."
Good morning.

Going to the Post Office.—25 cents.
"Can't take bills, sir; nothing but spe-
cie." But I have not got it, and don't
know where to get it; what shall I do?
"Why, sir, you may deposit a five dol-
lar bill, and we will give you credit for
it until it is run out." Well, I will leave
this three dollar bill until I get the
change. "Can't take it, sir; the Gov-
ernment does not allow us to receive
bills under five dollars." So you must
either get specie where it is to be had;
deposit five dollars to pay 25 cents;
or go without your letters and papers.
Such are the minor fruits of the "ex-
periment" and the "better currency."
And all for what? If any mortal man
can see any benefit in it, we will be
comforted, hurray for the Administra-
tion, and glorify the "great measure."

Tur pikes free.—"Got no change—
can't be stopped on the road—good day,
sir." That's the way to put down mo-
nopolies. What right have aristocrats
to put up gates on the public roads,
and make honest workmen pay for
opening them? Answer us that, I say.

"I can't take this tip, it passes only
for five cents," said a shopkeeper to an
old negro who offered it for tobacco.
"What for?" said Sambo—"it is specie
—its worth at—seven cents—I cake-
late it at that—you might be glad to get
specie for your bakky any how dese
times."

CHARLOTTESVILLE May 26.

More hidden Treasures found.—We
understand that Mr. Burruss Hundey,
while engaged in removing a heap of
stones on the land of John Douglass,
Esq., in the northern part of this coun-
ty, a few days since, discovered the re-
mains of a wooden box containing four
hundred and forty nine doubloons of
gold coin amounting to near \$75,000.
The fortunate finder is Mr. Douglass's
overseer, an industrious worthy man,
who will no doubt make a proper use
of the money. Some doubt is enter-
tained, we learn as to the genuineness
of the coin; but we have conversed
with Mr. Douglass and several others
who reside in the immediate neigh-
borhood, and they appear to think that
it is good. They had seen only a few pic-
ces and examined them but slightly.
Mr. Hundey manifested no anxiety to
have its purity tested, but keeps both
the money and the place where he
found it as much a secret as possible.
We can see no good reason for this
concealment, and hope he will remove
the deposits to this place, that our de-
mocratic friends may, once in their
lives, have a peep at the long pri-
mised yellow boys. From the great
length of time this deposit must have
remained a secret; we presume there
is no probability any one will own it.
Advocate.

A Juryman must not be Deaf.—At
the Mountair, (Eng.) Assizes, lately,
a juryman asked to be excused from
service. Mr. Baron Bolland: "On what
ground, sir?"

Juryman: "I am deaf, my lord."
Mr. Bolland: "Can you hear what I
say?" Juryman: "Yes, my lord; but I
can only hear on one side." Mr. Bol-
land: "Then you may go, sir; a juryman
ought to have two ears, it is his duty to
hear both sides."

**The Emperor of Russia intends mak-
ing a journey into Poland, to look to
the prosperity of his loving subjects,
whose countrymen's throats he so mag-
nanimously cut a few years ago. We
should not wonder if he were received
with great rejoicings.**

ASTORY ABOUT TOM BROWN.

We have heard of a blacksmith of
the name of Tom Brown, who was
somewhat celebrated for his skill in the
village in which he resided, and who
was acknowledged to be the best shoe-
maker for many miles round; he was
much tickled by the encomiums which
were showered down upon him from
every quarter; that he was unwilling
to rest contented with the fame of be-
ing merely the best blacksmith within

ten miles of his forge, but he felt within
him that he was qualified and destined
to exhibit surpassing skill and ingenu-
ity in labors which no blacksmith ever
before attempted.

He had come into possession, it mat-
ters not how, of a valuable gold watch,
the manufacture of some of the most
ingenious workmen of the age. He
often examined the watch, studied the
movements of the wheels, the surpris-
ing power of the springs, and listened
to its ticking with much delight. The
watch kept excellent time, but Mr.
Brown gradually convinced himself
that it was out of repair; that it did not
go regularly; that it was imperfectly
constructed; that in some unexpected
moment it might stop and involve him-
self and family, and indeed the whole
neighborhood, for there was no other
good time-piece in the village, in diffi-
culty. He conceived that it was in his
power, by confining himself more strict-
ly to mechanical principles, to improve
its construction, render it more simple
in its action, produce a more uniform
and better motion, and thus introduce
a new era in the art of watchmaking.

It was in vain that some of his more
sensible neighbors advised him to stick
to making horse shoes and agricultural
implements, and leave watches to those
who were well acquainted with the
difficult, delicate, and complicated op-
eration. But no; Mr. Brown was re-
markable for a pugnacious obstinacy,
and prided himself on never having ac-
knowledged himself in error, or having
relinquished a measure which he had
once resolved upon. He seized his
hammer, his pincers, and screw driver,
and went to work. The watch was
soon taken to pieces, and his neighbors
were now assured, that he would ex-
hibit to them a sample of watch-making
that would surprise them. His design
was to dispense with the balance wheel
entirely, and to rely altogether on the
little wheels, the number of which he
soon found it necessary to increase, al-
though such an idea had never entered
into his original plan. He toiled with-
out ceasing, but soon found watch-
making a more difficult business than
he imagined. After many weeks of
labor he completed it, and his neigh-
bors were called in to witness the tri-
umph of ingenuity and strict mechani-
cal principles over the errors and pre-
judices of the age.

This was an eventful moment in the
life of Tom Brown. Some of his friends
who had unbought confidence in him
as a workman, were prepared to wit-
ness an invention which would become
the wonder of mechanics, and be a ben-
efit to the whole human race; others
alternately smiled and sneered at his
folly and presumption, and gathered
around, prepared to witness the total
failure of the experiment. The watch
was put in motion; its movement at
first promised well; but it was soon
seen that it possessed no power within
itself to produce regularity or uniform-
ity of action. In a few moments, al-
though its motion was considerably ac-
celerated, it became evident that the
experiment would not succeed; it soon
began to fix and whirl, and whistle,
and sputter away at an astonishing rate
in rich to the alarm of the blacksmith
and those of his friends who were con-
fident of his success. He was alto-
gether unable to control its movements, and
after a little time it made a loud and
startling noise, resembling a fearful ex-
plosion of gunpowder, and stopped! In-
stead of improving the watch, he had
destroyed it; it at least had so much in-
jured it, that it will be a long time be-
fore the best watchmakers in the coun-
try—men who have devoted a large
portion of their lives to the business,
will be able with all their skill, to restore
it to its original regularity and excel-
lence of condition.

Boston Journal.

Special Mail Messengers. We learn
by advertisements in the New York
papers, that arrangements have been
made to establish a special messenger
line between New York and Boston.
The citizens of Rochester, N. Y., also
intend to despatch a special messenger
from that city to New York for the
purpose of carrying letters, papers, and
other packages. These measures have
been adopted, says the Boston Atlas, in
consequence of the onerous and oppres-
sive exactions of specie by the Gov-
ernment, at a time when the Gov-
ernment does not, and cannot pay its
own debts in the same currency. At-
tached to the call for the meeting at
Rochester were the names of many
former supporters of Mr. Van Buren.
This palpable injustice of the Gov-
ernment; taxing the people for the ex-
clusive advantage of the office holders; is
condemned by honest men of all par-
ties. The Albany Argus, collar, print
it is, condemns it. No one, with the
exception of some editors who have
a direct pecuniary interest in en-
forcing the payment of specie by the peo-
ple, dares to sustain it.

Reformer.

A writer in the New Haven Regis-
ter, one of the organs of the adminis-
tration in Connecticut, strongly urges
the expediency and necessity of a na-
tional bank. He says: "There is no
mistake about it; we must have some
general currency; and it must be a pa-
per currency founded on specie basis;
we must have currency which will be
just as good at New Orleans, St. Louis
or Buffalo, as it is at New Haven and
Hartford, and pass just as freely
from hand to hand without discount.
State institutions can never furnish
such a currency; the experiment has
been sufficiently tried, and is now ac-
knowledged failure. There is no
hope from that source. Nothing short
of a national institution, with power-
ful restrictions, can accomplish it; that can
—it has done it; and can again." Ib.

Suit against Amos Kendall. Stock-
ton & Stokes have a large claim
against the Government for mail con-
tracts, which Kendall, from personal
or political motives, refused to pay.
They applied by petition to the Senate
for redress; Kendall wrote to the Com-
mittee, requesting them to place no
confidence in what the petitioners
may say, but leave it in his hands.
The Committee treated him with con-
tempt, and by law ordered the Solic-
itor of the Treasury to examine the
accounts, and award to Stockton &
Stokes what may be honestly due them;
also, by law, ordered Amos Kendall
on that award to pay the amount forth-
with. This he refused to do, and the
plaintiffs applied to the District Court
to compel Kendall by a mandamus to
pay the money.—On the return of the
writ, this functionary denied the power
of the Court to compel him or the
President or any of the heads of De-
partment to answer, and fortified his
position by an opinion of Mr. Butler,
the Attorney General, that the Court
had no power over him.

Under this color of law and official
protection are citizens swindled out of
their just claims by a public servant,
in direct opposition to the unanimous
will of Congress. This is a sample of
the misgovernment of this country,
where the honest creditors of the Gov-
ernment are defrauded by the corrup-
tionists entrusted with power. They
consider themselves above all law, and
beyond the reach of public opinion.
[N. Y. Star.]

There are some assertions in com-
mon use just now, with the administra-
tion party, which tried by facts unhap-
pily too notorious, are at once shown
to be groundless.

Proceeding on the basis, originally
laid down by the Globe, that "there is
no pressure which any honest man
should regret," and that none break,
but those who are trading on borrowed
capital; all the evils we are suffering
under, are ascribed to excessive specu-
lation, overtrading, and luxurious ex-
travagance. Inadequate as these causes
obviously are, to account for the
wide spread run around us, they are
yet put forth, and daily reiterated by
the administration organs, as though
they were undeniable and all sufficient.

But what are the notorious facts?
Undoubtedly that while some among
the houses that are swept away, have
unduly extended their business—many
very many others have failed with their
pockets full—not of unliquidated
debts, but of receipts for monies
actually paid to their credit, in dis-
tant banks, which yet—owing to the
total derangement of the exchanges
consequent upon the experiments for
improving the currency—they are un-
able to realize here at any rate.

We ourselves, know more than one
house in this predicament, and where
the parties, if they could get their own
could pay from 150 to 200 cts on every
dollar they owe: men who have cau-
tiously abstained from speculation—
whose habits and expenses are simple
and frugal—who pursued a regular,
and—if left free from Government in-
terruptions or improvements—a sure
though moderate business, and who,
if told three months ago, that if matters
did not mend soon they would fail,
would have smiled at the impossi-
bility. Such men, with monies more
than equal to their engagements, paid
to their credit in the banks of Virginia,
of N. Carolina, of Kentucky, of Ohio,
have nevertheless been forced to yield
to the pressure, and to see the profits,
the credit, and the honest pride of in-
dependence, earned by a life of labor-
ious industry, and unspotted integrity,
wrenched from them, without any fault
of theirs, for the gratification of Ex-
ecutive "Experiments," unlawfully un-
dertaken, and more unlawfully persist-
ed in.

But it will be said by the partisans
of power, that the Government could
not regulate the exchanges, nor pre-
vent the multiplication of State Banks,
nor make a dollar in Tennessee avail-
able for the same amount in New York.

The answer is plain and conclusive—
they undertook to do so. The "respon-
sibility" of instituting the "Experiment"
was taken when we had the best cur-
rency in the world—when a dollar in
Tennessee was equal to a dollar in N.
York, and vice versa—and when ex-
changes between all portions of this
vast country were regular and equable
as the tides.

The Executive undertook to supply
"a better currency," than this best one
ever known; and he found sycophantic
servile Congresses to sanction, if not
advise the undertaking.—True, the
voice of warning was raised loud and
long against such rash, such dangerous
"experiment"; and experience was ap-
pealed to, to prove that without such a
Regulator, as some great central Bank,
of which the dealings should be fortif-
ied and facilitated by being the agent of
the Government for receiving and dis-
bursing the revenue of the nation; the
domestic exchanges of the country
could not be carried on, nor the exces-
sive emission of local banks be restrain-
ed, and that consequently, excessive
paper issues, and great inequality in
the exchanges, must ensue, if the ex-
periment of substituting for such a Bank,
a chain of State Banks, were persevered
in.

The warnings of wisdom and the
appeal to experience, were alike vain.
"I take the responsibility—fearful words
in a land of liberty regulated by law;
was applauded as a magnanimous sen-
timent; adopted as a rallying cry of
party; acquiesced in by successive Con-
gresses; and so far as the vote for Gen.
Jackson's successor may be supposed
to turn upon this sentiment; not reproved
by the people!

Mr. Van Buren approved, nay, coun-
seled the act; and has pledged himself
to follow in the footsteps of his prede-
cessor.

Let him then bear the responsibility,
and when his stipendiaries tell of over-
trading, paper bubbles, and so forth; let
the answer be, for all this and all else,
you undertook to prevent it.

N. Y. American.

Nullification. What is it? What does
that monster import, for which we
would have sacrificed some of the pu-
rest men at the South? "I take the
responsibility," said Andrew Jackson;
this is rank nullification. "If you do
not like the operation of the laws do not
obey them," said Amos Kendall; this is
rank nullification. "If you have no sil-
ver or gold to pay your bonds with,"
says the Collector, "pay in bills."—This
is nullification. We would give a trifle
to see the eminent man, John C. Cal-
houn, or Hamilton, Hayne, Preston
and others of the galaxy, who have
been pronounced traitors by Jackson
for sustaining state rights, reading over
these matters and pondering on these
acts. See the difference between prin-
ciple and policy. N. Y. Star.

A WHALE FIGHT.—From the de-
scription given us of sanguinary battles
which not unfrequently occur between
Sperm Whales, we should think that
no animals fight with such dreadful fer-
ocity. The females always go in
droves of about twenty, with one very
large male in company. A majority of
the males wander over the ocean alone.
Whenever alone meets with a drove
he forthwith turns upon the male of the
group and gives him battle. Our in-
formant says he attacked one of these
males while engaged in a fight and suc-
ceeded in taking him. Their manner
of fighting is bold and destructive.
They run backward from each other
several rods and then rapidly advance
head foremost, their great square heads
meeting with a dreadful suddenness.
The scene was one of awful display.
The two monsters, being among the
largest of their species, advanced upon
each other, with their jaws which
measured sixteen feet in length, widely
extended, exhibiting huge rows of great
teeth, and presenting the most ferocious
appearance. They cleaved much
of the flesh from each other's heads,
and left deep marks of their immense
teeth in other parts. In the affray one
of them had his jaws splayed round, and
many of his teeth stove out, while the
jaw of the other was broken off, so that
it hung to the head only by the flesh.
It is said that these battles are not un-
common; and the conqueror always
joins the droves of females and resumes
the cruise.—Bedford Gazette.

Hail Storm. One of the most ter-
rible hail storms ever witnessed
in this climate, passed through a small
section of Franklin county, a few miles
below Louisville, on Friday evening
last. The hail in the road, where it
had been a little drifted, was three feet
deep; and some fields were so washed
by the rain that it could not be dis-
covered what had been planted in them.
Scarcely any of the soil that had been
loosened by the plough was left on the
surface.—N. C. Star.